COULD FIND NO COAL TRUST

LEIOW'S HUNT IS OVER WITH DISAPPOINTING DAY. coal Carriers Inform Him That Ballroading le Business, Not Charity-Having Made No. Money in 1805, They Tried to Make Some in 1886-Had a Sort of Agreement or Allot-

ment, Which They Didn't Live Up to and

Which Has Now Expired-Can't Fix Prices Arbitrarily and Sell Coal, Too, Because if It's Too Dear It Won't Sell-An Amusing "Victim" of the Sugar Monster and How He Managed to Lick the Wicked Oppressor. The meet of the monster hunters wound up for nod yesterday afternoon, and last night Senator grow and the whole crew went back to Albany. They were as jaded and tired a lot of men as sald be found in a week's travel. One of them

ed to a SUN reporter that the strain of the unt had been simply awful; that he hadn't had night's sleep in the last two weeks; that his her was broken with dreams of monsters gost frightful to contemplate.
"Why," he said, "I would wake up in the

middle of the night and they would be dancing this looking goblins that you could imagine They were like the things James Whitcomb wused to warn the kids against. Ugh! It makes me shudder to think of it. Why, I would ust get off in sleep and these things labelled 'Wallpaper,' and 'Coal would pick me up, hurl me down, down, until I roke up 'in a cold perspiration.' Good Lord, e from such another experience.

The last official announcement of the com sittee was that they were going to ask the egislature to give them until Tuesday, March & to recover and to make their report.

The examination of the coal monster devel-

satisfands had agreed to limit the ount of coal they would carry to the market to the amount that was required to meet the need and that after making this agreement they all went off promptly and violated it. The nent, however, did have the effect of ineasing the price of coal to a point where the de that carried it were no longer threatned with bankruptcy, as they had been in 1895. The fact was also developed that of the \$3.79 obtained for coal at tidewater, the railroads reained about \$1.55 as their share. This testimony most restored the jaded spirits of the monster nunters. They looked at each other and a eared about to clap their hands in glee. Had er done a little ciphering they would have found that most of the coal that reaches this narket is carried 192 miles by rail; that that made the average return to the railroads per ton mile 808-1000 of a cent. Taking from the \$1.55 the cost of selling the coal in New York, cost of maintaining agencies and offices and clerks, and all that, the percentage paid to the seliers brings the average earning per mile per ton down to considerably less than 72-100 of a cent, which is the average freight rate of the country, so that really the railroads get less for carrying and marketing their coal than they get for transporting other ordinary freight.

COAL AGREEMENT OF 1896. coal agreement of 1896.

Sam Soan was the first witness. He said that
he lived in New York city; that he had been for
thirty years and was now the President of the
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
"Now," said Chairman Lexow with his oldtime I've-got-you expression, "now, Mr. Sloan,
tell me, did the Presidents of the various railroads ime I ve-got-you expression. Bow, Mr. Sloan, tell me did the Presidents of the various railroads known as the coal-carrying roads have a meeting some time in the year 1806 for the purpose of discussing and deciding on the method of handling the coal-handling business?

"Yes, sir, I think they did," said Mr. Sloan, pulling his Peter Coopers and grinning.

Q.—Was it at some time prior to Feb. 1, 1896;

A.—I think it was.

Q.—Were you present! A.—I was.

Q.—Were you present! A.—I was.

Q.—Were there present either the President or some executive officer representing the following railroads, to wit: The Philadelphia and Rading, the Lehigh Valley, the New Jersey Central, the Delaware and Hudson, the Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the New York, Lake Eric and Western, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western! A.—I presume that they were.

"New" said Chairman, Lexux, eggsle, with

were were and Chairman Lexow again with seadly emphasis, "at whose instance was this conference called I" "Why, I don't just exactly recollect," said Mr. Soan. "I know that the condition of the "Mr. I don't just exactly recollect," said Mr. Soan. "I know that the condition of the trade was such that a conference was asked for by several gentlemen, the idea being to see if we could't do something that would bring about a little better times."

In answer to more questions Mr. Sioan said that his road owned a great deal of coal and was in the mining business as well as the coal rasporting business. He said that the charter of the railroad company provided that it could own land and could mine coal, and he intimated that he didn't see any reason why the committee should find fault with it.

"Then," said Senator Lexow, "you were at the conference in the interest of both the mining and transporting business!"

ing and transporting business?"

I suppose so, "said Mr. Sloan. "I was present particularly in the interests of the transportation business. I represented the railroad company when I signed the paper asking for a conference. That conference, as I stated, was simply to consider the coal situation that then existed. It was held in the office of the Trunk Line Association in Liberty street. That association is not in the coal-carrying business, but most of the coal-carrying roads are members of the association."

most of the coal-carrying roads are members of the association."

In answer to the next series of questions Mr. Sloan said that at that meeting statistics were road and that at that meeting statistics were reduced showing the amount of coal mined and transported by the various companies, and that an agreement was made as to the amount of coal, or the percentage of the whole, which was to be carried by each company for the ensuing year. Chairman Lexow tried to get him to remember the percentage that each road was to carry. Lexow had before him all the facts in the shape of newspaper clippings which had been presented to him in response to his challenge to the papers to produce the evidence on which their assaults on the alleged coal combantion had been made. Mr. Sloan said that is couldn't remember any of the percentages accept that of his own road. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was down to carry 13.25 of the total.

"Was there any disagreement as to the allotment," demanded the master hunter. Mr. Sloan grianed, as much as to say, "I guess you never attended a meeting of railroad superintedents," and he answered: "My, my, there always is."

ROADS DIDN'T LIVE UP TO IT.

Q.—But it was harmonized before the con-erence adjourned? A.—Well, they called it sarmony, and then they went out and didn't live up to the agreement. barmony, and then they went out and didn't live up to the agreement.

Q-Well, the several allotments were supposed to be binding, were they not? A.—I suppose they were, allouigh we didn't agree to be to sund by any of them. We simply acquiesced searchly in the principle that it was a good searchly in the principle that it was a good searchly in the principle that it was a good to be supposed of.

Q-Did the other companies acquiesce in the stread allotments? A.—Well, I suppose they sign up the suppose they sign up the suppose they sign up the suppose they

mwillingly.
They all wanted more! A.—That was

Q-They all wanted more! A.—That was stout the size of it.

"Now, said Chairman Lexow, "when they let the conference on that occasion wasn't it understood that the honor of the various gentlemen was piedged to the maintenance of the allouments that that been made!"

Soan, once more twisting the Peter Coopers and smiling a wide, generous smile. "I don't think that anybody piedged his honor. You see, the fact is, subsequent events showed that they didn't, and Mr. Sloan widened his smile.

"Well," said Chairman Lexow, "you mean to say that they violated their piedge?"

Oh, no, said Mr. Sloan, "I wouldn't put it that was, I think that from the time of the allotment there was an effort made to live up to it, but then you know circumstances seemed to svern."

"Y-You mean that directions a compelled."

savidual companies to hustle to get the best of e other companies 1 A. (still smilling)—No; I don't say that. I think that the condition of the marks.

I you stuck to it pretty well 1 A .- Yes; we did. Some months we could, and other we couldn't. "said the Master of the Hunt, in grammer, "what was the price and what was the price of coal

Insisted the Chairman, "you surely hat the price rose in the market?" that there was some increase in the it that there was some increase in the it that then, said Mr. Sloan, smiling but I don't know. You want totalk to all saics agent?"

Sr general sales agent.

Q.—Who is he f. A.—Mr. Holden.
In less time than it takes to tell it a subpcena
so out and a rubber-shod messenger was after
tr. Holden. A moment before be left Senator

AGREEMENT HAS EXPIRED NOW.

Everybody in the room laughed. Next the Chairman wanted to know if the agreement entered into by the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads was not to last until the 31st of March, 1897. think not," said Mr. Sloan; "I think it ended on Feb. 1.

"It was to have lasted from Feb. 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1897, "said Mr. Sloan, "but I am sorry to say it was not regarded. The coal business, along with the transportation business and business of every kind, became unsettled.

Q.—Was the question of increasing the price of coal discussed at this conference? A.—Only in a general way. Of course it was one of the objects to get a better price for our coal.

"Ah," said Chairman Lexow, rubbing his hands delightedly, "that was one of the objects, was it?"

was it? Was, "admitted Mr. Sloan.
Q.—And another object was the restriction of
the output of coal? A.—No, sir, not at all; that
was strongly objected to, if I recollect rightly, by
Mr. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad; he
objected to any restriction.
Q.—Do the sales agents themselves fix the
price of coal? A.—Yes, sir, I think so. Our
agent does.

price of coal! A.—Yes, sir, I think so. Our agent does.
Q.—You have, as President, delegated that authority to him! A.—No, I haven't specially delegated any authority to him. I think that he has always enjoyed that privilege.
Q.—Can you state whether or not the agents of the various coal-carrying roads themselves held conferences after this allotment plan had been agreed upon? A.—I couldn't answer that question. I presume, possibly, they might have.
Q.—Is it not a fact that immediately after the allotment scheme went into effect the sales agent mets and fixed the price for the coming month? A.—Emphatically, our sales agent did not.

month I A.—Emphatically, our sales agent did not.

Q.—Then do you wish to exclude from your former answer—— A.—I don't mean to exclude anything. I have answered all of your questions just as you have put them.

This was said a bit testily, and the master of the hunt said. "Oh." and dropped that line of insinuation. "Can you state, he asked, "how many tons of coal were mined in the year 1896 by the companies represented at the conference! "I cannot," said Mr. Sloan. "We fixed on a gross amount, which we believed the market would take.

Q.—Did your experience of the year show that the sillotment exceeded the demand! A.—Perhaps the demand exceeded the allotment, but the output, nevertheless, exceeded the demand. THE VILE OBJECT WAS TO MAKE BUSINESS FAY.

"Now," said the Chairman. "can you ex-

THE VILE OBJECT WAS TO MAKE BUSINESS PAY.

"Now," said the Chairman, "can you explain to this committee what the reason was for the increase in the price of coal about Feb. 1, 1896!"

"I think I have said," said Mr. Sloan, "that coal had been very low and that the companies had all been losing money.

The members of the committee tossed their heads as if the very idea was ridiculous. The master glued his eye on the railroad President and tapped the desk with his forefinger as he demanded:

"Ah, then the increase was made by the companies themselves because they considered that coal was too low in the market."

"Yes," said Mr. Sloan.

"So they decided to increase the demand by lessening the supply; the increase being needed because the price was too low."

"I didn't say that," said Mr. Sloan, "I said that they increased the price because the coal was too low and the railroads had all been losing money."

"Yes," said the Master of the Hunt, "and you

money."
"Yes," said the Master of the Hunt, "and you considered that coal was a commodity, the price of which you had a right to fix."
"I certainly think we had," said Mr. Sloan.
"That's all," said the Chairman. "Will Mr. E. B. Thomas take the chair!" PRESIDENT THOMAS OF ERIE CALLED.

Mr. Thomas, the President of the Erie Rail-road, walked over and was sworn. He said that he had heard the testimony of Mr. Sloan, and that he was himself present at the conference. Under the arrangement 4 per cent. of the total transportation of coal was allotted to the Erie. The Chairman read off the newspaper clipping as follows:

as follows:

Philadelphia and Reading Haliroad, 21 b per cent.:
Lebigh Valley Haliroad, 15.85 per cent.: New Jersey
Central Raliroad, 11.71 per cent.: Delaware and Hudson Raliroad, 9.60 per cent.: Pennsylvania Raliroad,
11.40 per cent.: Pennsylvania Coal Company, 4 per
cent.: Eric, 4 per cent.: Ontario and Western, 5.10
per cent.: Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill,
5.50 per cent.: New York, Susquehanna and Western,
8.20 per cent.

8.20 per cent.

Mr. Thomas said that he thought these amounts were correct, but that the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill had positively declined to accept its aliotment; the others, he thought, had practically acquiesced, although there was no agreement.

Q.—Did you live up to the allotment? A.—Not entirely.

chined to accept its allotment; the others, he thought, had practically acquiesced, although there was no agreement.

Q.—Did you live up to the allotment! A.—Not entirely.

Q.—Within reasonable limits! A.—So far as the demand on us for coal permitted us to.

Q.—Did the demand exceed the allotment, then! A.—It think maybe it exceeded the allotment, but the output exceeded the demand.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the figures showing the amount of coal that was to be produced from month to mouth! A.—No; the amount produced was developed by the demand.

THAT WRETCHED LAW AGAIN.

Q.—Fixed by whom! A.—By the law of supply and demand.

The seven committeemen looked as if they were about to fail dead. Here again popped up this awful law of supply and demand, the companion piece of the law of the survival of the fittest. From the first day of the committee's sessions these two laws have confronted them. They have refused absolutely to down. It was little wonder that the rest of the examination of Mr. Thomas lacked ginger. All questions asked thereafter were asked in a subsued tone. The unhappiness that set in in the committeemen's faces stayed there right to the end.

Mr. Thomas admitted that there was no doubt in his mind that occasionally the selling agents of companies had taked together about the price of coal last year, was the reasonable figure; that the advance of 25 cents at on in the price of coal last year, was the result of a conferce. It also advance of 25 cents in May, another in July, and another in September, all of them being indirectly traceable to the conference. The also admitted that here was an advance of 25 cents in May, another in July, and another in September. All of them being indirectly traceable to the conference. The also admitted that there was all of them being indirectly traceable to the conference. The also admitted that there was all of them being indirectly traceable to the conference. The also admitted that there was alought to the fit and there was delighted. Here they had all been

Mr. Thomas admitted that there was no doubt in his mind that occasionally the selling agents of companies had talked together about the prices they were going to charge for coal, as other men in other vocations in life talk about what they are going to charge for their product. He said that he had no personal recollections of any such conferences.

Q.—Do you wish it to be understood that in an official capacity your sales agent did attend conferences of this kind! A.—I have no knowledge that he attended any such conference. I simply state that I believe it is very likely that there were consultations with other agents as to the possible demand for coal.

Q.—Consultations with you! A.—No.

Q.—With other sales agents! A.—No, not to my knowledge.

my knowledge.
Mr. Thomas said that the sales agents of the Eric Railroad were Williams and Peters, and right on the spot, without a minute's loss of time, subcenaes were issued for both of them. Mr. Thomas told the sharp rubber-shod messenger where their offices were. WANTED TO SELL THEIR COAL, NOT STORE IT.

"The rate at which coal is sold is uniform, is it not!" saked Chairman Lexow.
"I am sorry to say that it is not," said Mr. Thomas, with evident sincerity.
Q.—There is a uniform rate fixed monthly, according to which the various roads sell, is there not! A.—Well, if there is it is hardly ever maintained.

maintained.

Q.—Is that price subject to the same variations as the allotment of the conference was subject to 1 A.—I think that the price is subject to the ability of the sales agent to sell.

Q.—Regulated by the amount of coal produced?

A.—I don't think so. The railroads are at all times prepared to supply any demand for coal that may arise.

Q.—You mean any demand that may arise accessed by what you consider a proper price.

that may arise.

Q.—You mean any demand that may arise accompanied by what you consider a proper price I A.—Of course, the price is understood.
Q.—You do not dispute that the lower the price the larger the demand in the market is! A.—Well, we didn't find that in 1895 there was a demand for any more coal than there was in 1896. In 1895 the coal was simply piled up, and we couldn't sell it.

Q.—But the restriction of the output increases the demand I A.—I don't think so.
Q.—If the production was 50,000,000 tons instead of 40,000,000 tons, do you mean to say that there would not be more demand and a lower price! A.—That might seem to you to be a natural consequence.
Q.—That was the reason for the conference, wasn't it—to fix the output and raise the price! A.—The question of the amount of coal to be produced was never discussed.

"Oh, yes," said Chairman Lexow, "that's all very well, but you heard Mr. Sioan say that the efforts of the company and one of the main objects of the conference was to obtain a fair price for coal.

"In 1895," said Mr. Thomes, "the company transported more coal than there was a market for. We hoped as a result of this conference to secure some remuneration for our part of the work."

Q.—And that goes hand in hand with the restriction of the output to such a figure that the

work."

Q-And that goes hand in hand with the restriction of the output to such a figure that the increased demand would cause an increase in the price I A.—There was never any agreement of any kind whatever to restrict the output of coal in the sense that you mean. We did undertake not to produce more than we could sell. We didn't care to pile up coal as we had done the year before.

O.—Do you remember that immediately after the holding of this conference the price of coal went up 25 cents? A.—I have no recollection of that.

went up 25 cents? A.—I have no reconcertion of that.

Q.—And a month after another 25 cents? A.—I don't keep track of the price.

Q.—In one year it went up \$1, which, upon an allotment of 40,000,000 tons, means \$40,000,000,000,000 tons.

Q.—Do you remember that the companies represented at the conference produced 45,000,000 tons?

A.—I recollect that in the year 1835 they produced about 46,000,000 tons.

"There, that's what I thought," said Chairman Lexow, "and at the time of the conference there was a general understanding that the althere was a general understanding that the al-lotment was to be 40,000,000 tons for the year

**994."
"I never heard of any such figures," said Mr.
"homas." "I think that about 43,000,000 or
4,000,000 tons were produced in the year 1896;
hat was more than was produced in the year
894. I can give you these figures if you want
beau.

1891 ..40,000,000 1893 ..43,000,000 1895 ..40,000,000 1892 ..42,000,000 1894 ..41,000,000 1896 ..45,000,000 OPEN ADMISSION OF A DESIRE FOR PROFIT.

The hunters all took notes of these figures and he boss hunter demanded, "Will you explain

tween 1895 and 1896 it decreased 3,000,000 tons?

"I think," said Mr. Thomas, grinning, "that in 1896 the companies endeavored to conduct their business more in the line of commercial sense than they did in 1895."

"You mean the companies operated..."

"I mean," said Mr. Thomas, "that in 1895 they had some glimmering of a commercial sense and endeavored not to give away their product,"

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the companies were actuated by a desire to market cosl only for what they considered to be a fair price I A.—I can speak for only one company. I know that we endeavored to produce only what we could sell. We made no money in 1895.

Q.—Now, Mr. Thomas, does not the ability to market largely depend upon the prices fixed I A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you not find that the putting of an additional price on coal at once contracts the market for coal? A.—It is difficult to maintain a high price on anthracite coal. There is competition in the market—gas and oil and bituminous coal—to prevent a high price.

Q.—Were you never informed by your sales agent of any uniform price scheduled for coal?

A.—There never has been anybody with the ability to maintain anthracite coal at any price.

Q.—Not the ability to do it, but the agreement to do it I A.—I never heard of any such agreement.

Q.—Do the sales agents post notices monthly

method of the conduct of the land.

I do not.

"And. Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Thomas, "it might be well to state right here that this supposed agreement expired in February, 1897. There has never been any meeting since; there was never any committee appointed to call a meeting, and the whole thing is over."

Q.—What is the price of coal new? A.—I don't

know.

Q.—Are you not aware that the price of coal was raised \$1 in the year 1896? A.—I am not. I do think that we secured a better price in 1896 than we did in 1895, but I cannot tell you anything about the advance. I do not believe it was anything like \$1 per ton. ACTUALLY PUT A PRICE ON WHAT THEY HAD TO SELL.

Richard H. Williams, one of the men who was subperneed, came in while Mr. Thomas was giving his testimony, and was immediately put on the stand. He said that he was general sales agent for the Eric road.

Q.—Do you remember a conference of sales agents that took place shortly after the conference of railroad Presidents in February, 1890; A.—No, I do not, It may be proper for me to state that I was abroad from February until April.

And the latter of latter of the latter of the latter of latter of the latter of la

over the condition of the market and we talked over the price of coal, yes.

Mr. Williams said that his firm dealt with re-tailers as the official representatives of the Eric Railroad Company. He was asked why it was that the price of coal was raised 25 cents a ton after the Presidents' conference. He replied, ap-parently much to the amusement of the com-

parently much to the smittee:

"Why, because the price was so low before this that there was no money in the business,"

Q.—You considered that you were getting too little I A.—Yes, altogether too little.

Q.—You considered that you were losing money! A.—We knew that we were losing money!

money! A.—We knew that we were losing money.

Q. iSarcastically asked)—And you consider that you had the right to fix the price at what you thought a fair value! A.—Certainly we did.

Q.—And you believed that you had a right to confer together and to reach an allotment and to figure out what you thought was a fair product of this commodity! A.—Yes, sir.

"Now," said Chairman Lexow, "the result of all this was, was it not, that there was a restriction in the product.

"I am very sorry to say that it wasn't," said Mr. Williams dolefully.

COULD GET.

In answer to the next series of questions Mr.

In answer to the next series of questions Mr. Willams told the committee something about the competition with bituminous coal, and how the price of that product served to keep the price of anthracite low, even if the companies did want to make it high. He said that the companies didn't live up to the allotment system. He said that it had always been the case that more coal was brought to the market that

business.

GOT NO SATISFACTION OUT OF MR. HOLDEN.

The rubber-shod subports server had found Mr. Holden while Mr. Williams was testifying, and Mr. Holden while Mr. Williams was testifying, and Mr. Holden was clapped on the stand as quick as a wink. He said that he was Vice-President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and that sales agent was not his title. He hit the committee under the fifth rib right at the start with "the law of supply and demand, which he said fixed the price. He knew of the conference of Presidents and attended it with Mr. Sloan. He admitted that perhaps five railroads controlled between 60 and 70 per cent. of the total output of anthracite coal, an admission which the committee was overfored to hear. The committee was overfored to hear. The committee spent half an hour trying to induce him to say that there were conferences of sales agents monthly during 1896 at which the price of coal was fixed. Mr. Holden spent half an hour denying it. He gave to the committee a fairly good idea of the ruinous condition of the coal trade in 1895 and the events that led up to the Presidents meeting. He said that the allotment had never been formally agreed to by any of the roads, and that that was the reason it had not been observed by them. He admitted in the same unblushing fashion what Mr. Williams had admitted, that the object of the conference was to secure a fair profit on the coal transported. "And, I am sorry to say, he said, "that that object was not realized."

The Master of the Hunt demanded savagely, "Can you explain to this committee why the advances were not realized," said Mr. Holden, "principally because of unregulated competition."

"Ah," said the Master of the Hunt. "Now, "At," and the women by unregulated competition."

"Ab," said the Master of the Hunt. "Now, "Ah," said the Master of the Hunt. "Now, what do you mean by unregulated competition I' I mean," said Mr. Holden, calmly, "that competition which is not regulated by the rule of prudence and sense."

The committee kept at Mr. Holden until 1 o'clock. They failed to get anything more out of him that was in accord with their views. Of course, they got a great deal that was not in accord with their views, and then they took a recess until 2 o'clock.

After recess the Chairman at once started out a "star witness," a dissatisfied grocer from St. Louis, who was destined to raise him to the highest pinnacle of happiness and then pull the pinnacle out from under him. The grocer was F. H. Kremming of the firm of F. H. Kremming S. Son. All the early part of Mr. Kremming's testimony was to the effect that he had refused to sign a factors' agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company, and that thereupon the American Sugar Refining Company had raised the price of sugar to him to such a point that he could not sell it; that, besides refusing to sell him, they had prevented Mr. Mollenhauer and the National from selling to him. Just how they had done this he didn't know, but they did do it. He had copies of telegrams that the Sugar Refining Company had sent to its jobber in St. Louis and that the selling agent of the Mollenhauer Refinory had sent to its jobber. The Mollenhauers had refused to sell to him on any terms. HERE'S A VICTIM OF THE SUGAR MONSTER

Mollenhauers had refused to sell to him on any terms.

All of this testimony was received by the committee with manifestations of great juy and gladness; the members rubbed their hands and looked at each other, and probably, if it wouldn't have been undignified, they would have slapped each others backs, they were so happy; but all that was necessary to do to bring about the ending of it all was to let this young man ramble along. He rambled. Finally Senator McCarren took him in hand, and in a sympathetic way asked him why he had refused to become a factor of the American Sugar Refining Company.

"Why," said the young man, "I didn't think it was right. I thought it was an attempt to stife competition. It was an attempt of one of these gigantic trusts to fasten its hold on the people.

The revolutionists in the back of the room shuddered at the very thought. Senator McCarren led the young man along a little further, and the young man along a little further, and the young man asserted that just as much wages was paid to the common laborer in the augar retinery in the Old World as was paid to American labor; that sugar could be made here just as cheaply. This led him to the point where he began to pail out the pinnacle from under the master hunter. One of Senator McCarren's questions seemed to cast a possible reflection upon his business, and the young man sprang up in defence of it. He told how the American Sugar Reflaing Company had sat down on him; he had purchased imported sugar and Louisiana sugar; how he had been able to get each for a little less than the American Reflaing Company sugar, although the dif-

HE LICKED THE MONSTER, THOUGH.



ference was hardly appreciable, and how his business had been growing, growing, and growing in spite of all the oppression the Sugar Refining Company could subject him to, for he sold 50,000 barrels a year. When he had testified to all these things, Senator McCarren wanted to know if he wasn't a living illustration of the fact that the American Sugar Refining Company couldn't stifle competition even if the sole competitor were one ione grooser. Then he asked: "For what purpose did you come to testify before this committee ?"

"I came." said Mr. Kremming, "just to show how the American Sugar Refining Company tried to prevent me sciling or baying sugar.

"And how unsuccessful they were in that attempt," said Senator McCarren.

In answer to another question by the Senator, the young man said, with the most patriotic air, that if he could be convinced that signing an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company would help to keep American laborere employed he would sign the agreement, thus, as he expressed it, signing away his independence, Wind-Up of the Inquisition.

employed he would sign the agreement, thus, as he expressed it, signing away his independence.

WIND-UP OF THE INQUISITION.

The committee was in a dishevelled condition when this young man fluished. They didn't want any more sugar in theirs. They called Clinton W. Wisner of Warwick, N. V. He is the Vice-President of the Stevens Coal Company of West Pittston, Pa. Mr. Bedell conducted his examination, and it was Mr. Bedell who brought out the fact that the railroad sot \$1.55 of the \$3.87 that was obtained for coal. Mr. Wisner testified that his coal company leasagi its lands from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and that one of the terms of its lease was that it should ship all of its goods by the Lehigh Valley. Under the lease with the Lehigh Valley Nie company got 65 per cent, of the tidewater price of coal, and the railroad kept the rest to pay for the hauling, the salaries of sales agents, percentages, storage, &c. Mr. Wisner said that what led up to the increase of price in 1990 was a domoralized condition of the market, that threatened bank-ruptcy to everybody who was in the coal business. He disposed of the idea that independent companies were not actually independent of the railroad companies; he said that it was feasible for independent companies to market their own coal. It was not feasible for his company to do it, because of the comman their own coal, it was not feasible for his company to do it, because of the comman their own coal, it was not feasible for his company to sold their product to railroad companies because their payments were sure, prompt, and guaranteed, and no chances were taken of bad collection. It costs, he said, about \$1.80 a ton to mine coal, and the price of stove coal, which is always the highest, was \$3.87; of this, his company got \$2.32, most of which had to be paid for royalties, and the railroad companies got \$1.55. His company so profit was about 12 cents a ton.

This testinony almost brought back the spirits of the jaded committeemen. After questioning two other coal men t

committee now stands adjourned as an investi-gating committee.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Elverson are supposed to know something about rubber. It took about half an hour for the room to be cleared, and then the committee held a little executive session, at the end of which the Master of the Recent Meet

On the 6th and 7th a terrific hurricane raged, but the disabled steamer weathered it all right. On the 8th the steamer Las Palmas was signalled and asked for assistance, but the answer came back that her own cargo was shifted and she herself was in danger. The Las Palmas then passed out of sight.

On the 10th the Furness liner Galileo, since arrived at Boston, took hold of the Diamant and made a brave effort to get her to Halifax. Her towing hawser broke on the 11th, but on the following day it was again made fast to the Diamant, and the two vessels kept on their way toward this port for five days without mishap. The flerce storm of the 17th came on and the Galileo lost sight of the Diamant that night. The Diamant then drifted lat. 43° 9, long, 58°, to lat. 41°52′, long, 55° 13′, when, on the 21st, she fell in with the British Empire, which brought her to Halifax without mishap. The Diamant sustained no serious damage.

AGE, MONEY, COUSINS, AND A DOG. Lyons's Sanity,

An application for a commission to pass on the mental condition of Frances Lyons, 87 years, was made to Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday by her cousin, Sarah L. Gwynne. Miss Lyons lives at 338 Willis avenue with Oscar L. Vander Bosch and his wife, Catharine, who is related to Miss Lyons. It was alleged in the application that Miss Lyons has transferred \$50,000 worth of real estate to Mrs. Vander Bosch for a nominal consideration, and that unless a committee is appointed she will dispose of all her property without recompense. Mr. Van-

all her property without recompense. Mr. Vander Bosch is an assistant engineer in the Department of Public Works.

Miss Lyons inherited much of her property from her brothers. She lived for many years at Peekskill, but about a year ago came to live in this city. Since she came to live here, the petitioner says, Miss Lyons's relatives have not been able to see her. A large dog is kept in the Vander Bosch house, it is averred, of which the other relatives are afraid.

Affidavits of Dr. Austin Flint and of Dr. Alien Flich were presented, in which it is said that Miss Lyons has dementia, and is incompetent to manage her affairs. She told the physicians that she taiks with God, and has seen the devil and the imps of hell. She hears voices continually. She thinks there are cats in her bed at night. At one time she said she was as rich as the Astors, and at another time she said that she could not tell what she was worth, as the devil would not tell what she was worth, as the devil would not tell what she was worth, as the devil would not let her alone. could not let her alone.

Affidavits were presented in opposition in behalf of the Vander Bosches, which state that she is competent, and that on a previous effort to have her declared insance the court decided in her favor. Justice Beckman reserved deciation.

Leaf Tobacco. A large meeting of cigar manufacturers was held at the rooms of the National Association, 50 and 52 Exchange place, yesterday afternoon to consider the proposed rates of duty upon to consider the proposed rates of duty upon Havana tobacco. It was decided by resolution that the proposed rate of 65 cents or 70 cents per pound on unstemmed tobacco suitable for filler purposes is excessive and unwarranted, and would be productive of injury to the cigar industry of this country, and in no wise beneficial to the growers of domestic leaf tobaccos, while it would fall in securing increased revenue for the Government. The National Association of Cigar Manufacturers is requested to call a meeting to protest against the adoption of this rate.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HIRED OUT AS WITNESSES.

TESTIMONY OF THREE DETECTIVES ABOUT TWO LAWYERS.

They Say They Were Engaged and Conched to Testify in Suits for Bamages Against Street Railronds—Benj.amin and Louis Benjamin and Louis Oppenheim, brothers, and partners in the law firm of Oppenheim & Op-penheim, at 407 Broadway, were examined before Magistrate Wentworth in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning charged with violating sections 112 and 113 of the Penal Code, or with having incited or induced various persons to commit perjury or to give false testimony as witnesses. Abraham Levy appeared for the de-fendants and Assistant District Attorney D.

Frank Lloyd for the people.

There are a certain number of lawyers in the city who follow up accident cases reported by the police and undertake to carry on damage suits for a contingent fee. Such lawyers are called "ambulance chasers" by the vulgar. This explanation is necessary for the elucidation f a remark made by Lawyer Levy yesterday. "It has been suggested," he said, "that my clients are 'ambulance chasers.' I absolutely

and indignantly deny any such accusation." An amusing preliminary of the examination was the reading and recounting of requests by various lawyers of the name of Oppenheim and Oppenheimer that reporters be requested by Magistrate Wentworth to publish to the world hat they were not the Oppenheims on trial.

Girolamo Bella, an Italian detective em-ployed by Stanley S. Bagg, who in turn was employed by the Central Cross-Town Railroad Com-pany, was one of the last witnesses examined, but his testimony is chronologically the begin-ning of the story. Bella told how Mr. Bagg, his employer, had instructed him to go to the shop of a barber in West Eleventh street. The bar-ber's daughter, Bagg said, had been injured by a Central Cross-Town car. The railroad com pany wanted to investigate the methods of the barber's lawyers, Oppenheim & Oppenheim. Bella became very friendly with the barber. The barber asked Bella to act as interpreter between himself and the Oppenheims. Rella was to pose as the barber's brother-in-law. The barber wanted to accept the railroad's offer to compromise for \$600. [The suit was for tens of thousands.] Out of the \$600 the lawyers were to get \$300. In his character of the barber's other-in-law, Bella went to the Oppenheims to ask them to burry the case along or accept the compromise. They told him, he testified, that if he would find some good witnesses for them, there would be much more than \$300 in it for the barber. He asked whether they wanted American or Italian witnesses. Then, to use the

words of his testimony:
"They thinks little. Talks little by themself. Then say: 'If getta Italian man witness; jury, Irisher, they say, "Dam Italians!" no damages Better getta 'Merican witness."

Whereupon Bella procured his employer, Mr. Bagg, whom he introduced under the name of Frank Norman. Oppenheim coached "Norman" to appear on the witness stand in the case of the parber's daughter. "Norman" was to say that he was walking from west to east on West Eleventh street; that he saw a little girl run out in front of a car going east and that the driver's head was turned away, talking to mother man on the front platform of the car. If asked how far he was from the car he was to car was from the little girl when he first saw it he was to say the width of two houses. If asked whether he saw the girl fall he was to say no, but that he saw the car stop and the crowd

gather.

Then, Bella said, Louis Oppenheim called him aside and asked that as a personal favor he would get two more witnesses for them, one an American with a wife, the other an Italian living near 166th street and Third avenue, for a different case.

American with a wife, the other an Italian living completed the taking of testimony, that the subjects being so great, for an extension of time until March 9 in which to submit our reports.

The members of the committee put on their overcoats, turned the collars up around their necks, jammed their hats down over their ears, and filed out. Thus ended the notorious monster hunt of the year 1997.

THE DIAMANT IN PORT AT LAST.

After Three Weeks' Buffeting at Sea the Diabled Steamer Beaches Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.—The German tank steamer Diamant, which it was feared had been lost at sea, was towed into Halifax to-day by the British steamer British Empire, which picked ber up while on route from Boston for Lendon. The Diamant had been in a helpless condition for about three weeks, drifting at the mercy of the sea and storm.

American with a wife, the other an Italian living near 186th street and Third avenue, for a different case. "So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two different case." So, he tella me," testified Bella, "I killa two differ

The breaking of the Diamant's tail-end shaft, by which she look her propeller, occurred on Feb. 2 at 10 o'clock P. M. Two days after the accident the steamer Lake Winnipeg, bound for St. John, N. B., took hold of the Diamant and towed her for some hours, when the hawser broke, becoming entangled in the Winnipeg's screw and compelling her to abandon the undertaking.

On the 6th and 7th a terrific hurricane raged, but the disabled steamer weathered it all right. On the 8th the steamer Las Palmas was signalled and asked for assistance, but the answer came back that her own cargo was shifted and she herself was in danger. The Las Palmas then passed out of sight.

On the 10th the Furness liner Galileo, since arrived at Boston, took hold of the Diamant and made a brave effort to get her to Halifax. Her towing hawser broke on the Ilth, but on the following day it was again made fast to the Diamant, and the two vessels kept on their way toward this port for five days without mishap. The ferce storm of the 17th came on and the Galileo lost sight of the Diamant that night. The Diamant, then drifted lat, 43° 9, long, 55°, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′, when, on the 21st, to lat, 41° 52′, long, 55°, 13′,

shoes.

Ackerly testified that the friendly relations between the Oppenheims and the detectives ended on Friday, Feb. 5. On that day, he said, he and Rella visited Benjamin Oppenheim at 407 Broadway. Oppenheim accused them of being perjurers and dangerous characters, and brought in Sergeant Donahoe of the Leonard street station, who ejected Hella.

S. S. Bigg, the head of the private detective bureau, simply testified that the testimony of the other witnesses was correct as far as he knew.

After each witness had given his testimony.

acw.
After each witness had given his testimony, After each witness had given his testimony Lawyer Levy asked these three questions; "Did you intend to commit perjury or give false testimony! Did you, as a matter of fact, commit perjury or give false testimony! Could you, under any circumstances, be persuaded to commit perjury or kive false testimony! Could you, under any circumstances, be persuaded to commit perjury or kive false testimony! All the witnesses answered "no" to all these questions.

Mr. Levy, when the people's evidence was in, moved to dismiss on the ground that no crime had been committed, inasmuch as mone of the witnesses had been induced to commit any crime. It was determined to adjourn the examination until March 11 at Centre Street Court. The Oppenheims were held under \$1,000 bail each. Hall was furnished by their brother, Dr. Albert Oppenheim. each. Hail was fur Albert Oppenheim.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE TANGLES. The Pay Rolls of 167 Brooklyn Laborers Held Up by Comptroller Palmer.

The salaries of the 167 laborers who were recently employed by City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn in cleaning the ponds con-nected with the water supply, have been held nected with the water supply, have been held up by Comptroller Palmer. The ponds are located in Queens county, and the employees all established temporary residences there, expecting that this would relieve them from the civil service rules. The Civil Service Commissioners also adopted a resolution authorizing their appointment without certification from the civil service registration lists. Corporation Counsel Burr, however, has notined Comptroller Palmer that the appointments were filegal, not having been made from the waiting lists.

Matthew Samson, 25 years old, of 448 East Eighty-first street, pay clerk for the Henry R Worthington Pump Company in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of em-bezgling \$380 belonging to the company by put-ting dummy names on the pay roll. Howas ar-raigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Court, and released on \$1,000 bail pending ex-

Jumped from the Roof While Insane.

While in a demented condition early vesterday morning, Jomes F. Leabey, 25 years old, jumped from the roof of his boarding house at 40 Jorale-mon street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk and re-ceived a fracture of the leg and other injuries, which will probably result in his doath. He was a clerk in a hardware store. His mental trouble is supposed to have been caused by excessive reading.

Before the REMOVAL

of our business from Broadway and Canal St., we offer a choice of a SUIT, an OVER-COAT, a Diagonal FROCK COAT & VEST, a Diagonal CUTAWAY COAT & At \$12.

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CONLIN FLOURS ANDREWS

Having Beaten the Commissioner He Puts the

Bertillon System Into Use. The Bertillon system for measuring criminals, over which the Police Board has been at loggerseads for some time, was put into operation yesterday morning at Police Headquarters under the direction of Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. The photographing of prisoners was also started. This means a victory for Chief Conlin against the opposition of Commissi Roosevelt and Andrews. Commissioner Parker also shares materially in the conquest, as he was all along in favor of having the new system con-

nected with the Detective Bureau. After a tie vote of the Police Board at Wedneslay's meeting left the system still inoperative, Chief Conlin transferred the men in charge of the new system to the Detective Bureau. He also gave orders that the measuring and photographing of prisoners should be started yester-day morning. His orders were given to Capt,

The first prisoner measured and photographe 1 according to the new arrangement was James, alias "Red," Sullivan, an ex-convict, who was arrested on Tuesday night for robbing a drunken man at Park row and Pearl street. In the old Rogues' Gallery his picture is numbered 3.592. John McGrane, whose picture is 1,609 in the old collection, was taken up to the new studio with Sullivan, and he was the second one put through the measurement ordeal. He and Sullivan were arrested for the same crime. The men's photowas done by Patrolmen John P. Reich and James A. Walsh. Roundsman James Crowe did the measuring, Patrolman Joseph Faurot re-corded the measurements. Detective Sergeant William Sheridan, who had been keeping the records of the Detective Bureau, will also look

William Sheridan, who had been keeping the records of the Detective Bureau, will also look after the new records.

David Rosenberg, alias Hymie, alias Joseph Gordon, a horse and wagon thief, was the third man who had his arms, legs, head, and other parts of his body sized up, as well as having two views of his face taken for the new gallery. Rosenberg was arrested as a suspicious person by Detectives Rynders and Dowling. Hispicture also adorns the old gallery, and bears the number 2.073.

Capt. O'Brien, in speaking about the inauguration of the new system, said that inasmuch as statements that he was opposed to it had been attributed to him, he intended to pay the closest attention to its operation, and that he would carry out in detail every instruction given to him in connection with it.

The action taken by Chief Conlin will save further contention among the Police Commissioners over the Bertillon system. Commissioner Andrews's idea was that as Capt. O'Brien had expressed opposition to its adoption he should not be intrusted with its supervision. Commissioner Parker maintained that it was a necessary adjunct of the Detective Bureau, and that Capt. O'Brien should therefore conduct it.

THIRD DEGREE MYSTERY

Grace White and James Duffy were on trial in the General Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Henry Lang. | Canadians are subject to at Windsor owing to They were indicted for robbery in the first de-gree. The jury, after retiring, came back to Judge Cowing for a definition of robbery in the third degree.

a person who robs another under circumstances not amounting to robbery in the first or second degree is guilty of robbery in the third degree." The foreman of the jury explained that the members of the jury had read the code on the

but we don't know what it means." "Well, gentlemen," remarked the Judge, "I've been studying over that section of the law for

been studying over that section of the law for about ten years, and I am unable to determine just what it does mean myself."

The jury disagreed.

Duffy appeared to be frightened by the discussion, and remarked that he was ready to plead guilty to robbery in any degree. If the third degree carried with it the highest penalty he would plead guilty to robbery in that degree. So this plea was accepted. Grace White was sent back to await a new trial. Several lawyers said that the section of the law referred to had been a puzzle to criminal lawyers. John F. Mclutyre said:

said:

"Robbery in the third degree means nothing;
for if you take a pencil and scratch out as you
read over the other degrees of robbery you will
have nothing left."

Assistant District Attorney Mitchell said: "I
believe that this degree of robbery was inserted
for the purpose of enabling the jury in the event
of a difference of opinion as to the degree of the
crime to unite in finding a verdict under the
general provision."

A WOODCHOPPER'S SON KILLED. Pinned Under a Fallen Oak Before the Eyes of His Father.

Rowland Lane, a woodchopper for the Bogert & Morrell Brick Company, went into the woods near Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, to fell trees for firewood to be used at the kilns. He took with him his 13-year-old son, Robert. The woodchopper laid his ax to a big gum tree. about twenty feet from which was a white oak which had been cut but left half upright, held

which had been cut but left half upright, held in place by the tops of surrounding trees. When the sum fell it struck the oak and the two trees went down together.

The father warned the boy to run, but he was unable to get out of reach of the oak, and he was pinned to the ground, face down, under a branch about ten inches thick. The father shouted for help and began sutting the limbs imprisoning the boy. The second blow tell wide of the mark and seemed to drive the limbs more tightly over the body. The third blow cut the limb from the trunk. By this time the men from the yards, quarter of a mile away, had arrived, and they lifted the boy from the ground. He was unconscious. He was taken to his home a 1424 Main avenue, where he diedjeight hours after the accident.

CITS' UNION SUITS STRONG.

MAYOR SAYS "A GRAND THING"-ALSO "PM NOT A CANDIDATE"

Didn't Join Lest He Should He Suspected— Will Take Off His Coat and Work for the Candidate, He It Who It Will—Says "Hur-

rah for Low! and, Jupiter, Take My Hat." Mayor Strong thinks that the new municipal movement, known as the Citizens' Union, is "a grand thing." He said so yesterday, and to dissipate the idea which might find lodgment in some minds that he favors it from selfish motives, he coupled the statement with another emphatic declaration that he does not want to se nominated for Mayor of the Greater New

"What do you think of this new movement to secure a non-partisan administration of Greater New York I' was the question put to the man who, a member of the Committee of Seventy of 1894, drew the first prize in that non-partisan lottery. The Mayor has on more than one occasion in after-dinner speeches said that he thought the Mayor of the Greater New York should be a Republican, but he always qualified his remarks by saying that the Republican candidate must be a man who could unite in his support all of the opponents of Tammany Hall. At a Republican the Republican candidate must be "a thoroughbred," and in the same connection inci-dentally remarked: "I am a thorough-bred." These remarks have led many Republi-cans to the belief that Mayor Strong speks the Republican nomination for Mayor this year and believes that he will get the support of all the forces that aided to his election three years ago.

But he says nay, nay.

"I think the movement a grand thing," said he yesterday. "I believe it will grow and will be a powerful factor in determining the result of the municipal election. The movement should attract to it Democrats and Republicans alike who are in favor of a business, non-partisan administration of city affairs. I have taken no part in it so far, and do not feel that I am in a position to do so. The fact is I have not been requested to do so by anybody who, as I understand'tt, was authorized to ask me. A gentle-man did ask me the other day if I was in the movement, and when I told him I was not he said that he hoped I would join it. I told him that I would be only too glad to take off my coat and work for its candidates and princi-

my coat and work for its candidates and principles after the candidates are nominated. The trouble is that a great many persons will insist on considering me a candidate for Mayor despite my assertions that I am not and have no desire to be a candidate.

"Now, I am an outspoken man, and when I say I am not a candidate, but so long as there are persons who think I am, I do not want to go into a movement like that of the Citizens' Union and be accused of doing it to promote my nomination. Just as soon as it is settled who the nominees of the Union are to be I will do my utmost to help elect them."

The Mayor's attention was called to the fact that the movement which has resulted in the partial organization of the Union is said to have been inaugurated by the University Settlement Society cooperating with the Good Government clubs and some representatives of organized labor in the interest of the candidacy of Seth Low."

"Well" said he "Ed throw up my by to come the condition of the Union is the form."

labor in the interest of throw up my hat for Low,
"Well," said he, "I'd throw up my hat for Seth Low. He is a grand, good man for the Mayoraliy.

It has been remarked that the Rev. Charles H.
It has been remarked that the Rev. Charles H. Mayorally.

It has been remarked that the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst does not appear as one of the backers of the new movement although he was very prominent in that of 1894. The suggestion has been made that his association with the Citizens' Union might do it more harm than good, and that recognizing that foct, while giving the movement his warmest support, he will not appear as one of its organizers. It is a notable fact, however, that the announcement of the organization of the Union was not made until two of the officers of Dr. Parkhurst's City Vigilance League, Treasurer William M. Kingsley and Trustee Edwin S. Kassing, had been secured as organizers. They were among the last of the recruits, and their names were written with a pen into the typewritten notices issued for publication.

-Mayor Grace, who was also prominent in his famous statement that his experience with non-partisan municipal administration com-pelled him to the belief that non-partisanship was a fad. The many lieutenants of Mr. Grace who profited by the reform movement of 1894 and now hold good places under the city gov-ernment are said to have a friendly feeling for the new party, and three former district leaders of the defunct State Democracy are on its Com-mittee on Organization.

They Threaten to Retaliate on Account of Our

Alten Labor Act. TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Canadians have been complaining about the United States law regarding alien labor which prohibits persons living on the Canada border from going into the United States and returning in the evening. It is said that the law touching Americans coming into Canada The Globe, the Liberal organ, has sent a reporter to investigate the matter, and some in-teresting stories are told of the inconvenience

the enforcement of the Corliss act. There is had blood on the border, and the former friendly feeling has passed away. Canadians crossing the river to betroit to visit have been turned back because it was thought they were going across to work.

It is said at Windsor that nearly as many Americans find employment on the Canadian side as there are Canadians who cross the river to work on the American side. A count of the number that crossed from 6 to 8 A. M. from Detroit was 157, or thirty-eight more than crossed to Detroit during the same time vesterday. The Corliss act does not interfere with women crossing, and many of the Canadians crossing are stenographers and saleswomen of Windsor employed in Detroit. If the Canadian Government passes a law to retailate, more Americans would be affected than Canadians. There are some 2,000 American citizens now in the mining districts of Western Ontario and British Columbia, and besides there are many Americans engaged in the Canadian lumber camps who would come under such an act as it is proposed to pass. blood on the border, and the former friendly

Lloyd Aspinwall, who said he was a reporter at 61 Park row and lived at 55 West Twentyseventh street, made an assignment yesterday to Aspin wall is a son of the late Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall. His financial troubles have been aired in the courts for five years. Mr. Hamilton, his attorney, said that two creditors had been pressng Mr. Aspinwall for some time past, and is

was thought best to make an assignment. Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, doing business under the style of the Aluminum Novcity Company, dealers in novelties and table-ware at 335 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel F. Jayne without pref-

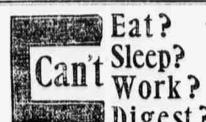
erence.

John Delahunty has been appointed receiver of the assets of Win, Campbell & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods at 52 White street, with mills at Clifton Heights, Pa, by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, on the application of J. Woolsey Shepard, representing H. C. Bennett & Co., judgment creditors for over \$845,000.

Deputy Sheriff Butler closed up yesterday the store of Lichtman & Son, dealers in clothing at 104 Hester street, on an execution for \$981, in favor of Israel Etler.

The improved bridge traffic has not only

proved a boon to the public, but has considerably boomed the rescipts. During the cleven days in which the double track system has been in oper-ation the reschits have amounted to \$3,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. Brooklyn Able-Bodied Paupers Sent Adrift. Superintendent Murray of the Brooklyn alma-house yesterday dismissed twenty-two able-paupers from the institution, and also sent forty-two war veterans to the Saddiera Home.



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Immediate - Lasting - Efficacious - Agreeable